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Fresh Meats-Only the finest quality. Round Steak, per lb......10c Porterhouse Steak, per lb......20c

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Apaches Gunning for Each Other. WILCOX. Ariz., May 16 .- The driver of he mail stage between San Carlos and the chandoned post, Fort Thomas, says the renegade Apaches had a fight with the tians on the reservation, yesterday, killng one squaw, injuring several others and carrying one away. Later accounts indicate that the renegade Apache "Kid" had nd in the fight, as he has a mania for aking a new squaw each time he returns to he reservation. After the disturbance they left the reservation, traveling southward. A detachment of cavalry, under command of utenant Hartman and the Indian police.

Fair: warmer. Must Public Libray 4496 Indiana"

Come Down?

The lady on the monument is being talked about.

Some people say she has to come down—that she is inartistic—that she wasn't killed in the war, and that-and-well, we hate to repeat it, but some people do say she looks like Trilby. It has been a wonder to us all spring that she hasn't come down.

Most every other woman in Indianapolis has come down and looked at our Shirt Waists, and if Miss Indiana wore one of them no one would be so horrid as to say she wasn't artistic.

Shirt Waists, 50c to \$3. Ties to wear with them.

The When

One entrance blocked, another one open north of the big vestibule, where they're making the new one. Easy to get in.

WALL STREET'S

BROKERS THINK THE INCOME TAX WILL BE KNOCKED OUT.

It Is Asserted that, Not Counting Jackson's Vote, the Justices Now Stand 6 to 2 Against the Law.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- While any attempt to foretell the decision the Supreme

Court will render next Monday on the income tax law cannot be much more than a shrewd surmise, yet it is noticeable that information comes from Wall street to-day to the effect that the law will be declared unconstitutional. Wall street's information heretofore regarding these cases before the Supreme Court in which it has a financial interest has always been mysteriously accurate, as was shown by the fact that it knew exactly how the Supreme Court would decide in the Sugar Trust case, the refrigerator case, which affected the General Electric Lighting Company and its knowledge of the last income tax decision. Hence its "tip" that the law will be knocked out deserves respectful consideration. It is asserted here to-night that two of the justices who voted in favor of the constitutionality of the law on the first trial have changed their views, so that, instead of being upheld by a tie vote of 4 to 4, the court (not counting Justice Jackson) now stands 6 to 2 against the constitutionality of the law. The two justices who are said to have changed their attitudes are Messrs. Brown and Shiras. No information is claimed regarding Mr. Jackson's position. His vote will not affect the result, if Messrs. Shiras and Brown have been converted. If Mr. Jackson holds the law to be constitutional the tax will be wiped out by a vote of 6 to 3; if he holds it to be unconstitutional the

vote will be 7 to 2. Is Britain Retaliating!

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., May 16 .- A well-authenticated report comes from Victoria that a prominent naval officer of the British ship Pheasant, now supposed to be cruising west along the Alaskan coast, previous to his departure, made the statement that Great Britain had so modified her Behring sea regulations this year as to practically abrogate the restrictions. This statement was made about April 25, when the relations between the United States and Great Britain were somewhat strained over the Nicaragua incident. Officers in communication with the department admit the situation to be critical and are bending every effort to get the cutter Grant ready for sea by next Monday.

Two Reservations to Be Opened. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The President to-day signed the proclamations declaring the Yankton Sloux reservation in South Dakota and the Siletz reservation in Oregon open to settlement at noon May 21. The lands will be thrown open to settlement within a few days of the issuance of the proclamation. The General Land Office, it s understood, has already placed itself readiness to carry out the provisions of the proclamations. The Yankton reserve em braces about 168,000 acres of the best land in the Dakotas but the Siletz reservation i

A New Civil-Service Commissioner. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Col. William G Rice, of Albany, N. Y., was sworn in today as Civil-service Commissioner. In reply to an inquiry as to his attitude toward civil-service reform Commissioner Rice said: "President Cleveland has always had my support in his determined efforts to improve the government service. In common with every thoughtful citizen I recognized the importance of the work, and am in heartiest accord with all intelligent endeavors to promote a just, courteous and skillful transaction of public business."

The Gold Reserve Climbing Up. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The gold reserve to-day amounted to \$97,043,114, an increase since yesterday of \$914,293. Of the increase \$750,000 was deposited by the bond syndicate, \$25,000 was exchanged at Boston for small United States notes, and \$20,000 exchanged at Philadelphia for silver certificates. The remainder was taken in at the several sub treasuries and assay offices. During the last few days there has been a heavy demand for small notes, \$1, \$2 and \$5, which the officials are unable to account for.

Quarterly Payment of Pensions. WASHINGTON, May 16.-Assistant Sec retary Sims, of the Interior Department. signed requisitions to-day for \$10,140,000 for payment of pensions for quarterly payment of pensions at six pension agencies. The amounts were as follows: Washington, Dis trict of Columbia, \$1,810,000; San Francisco, \$560,000; Detroit, \$1,700,000; Columbus, O.,

\$3,600,000; Boston, \$1,700,000; Augusta, Me.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Duff, Dubois county, Roxina Briggs, vice J. F. Miller, resigned. Leroy, Lake county, John Wilson, vice W. H. Wilson

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance. \$180,506,311; gold reserve, \$97,043,114.

THE CALL FOR GOLD.

Action of the Belmont-Morgan Bond Syndicate Explained.

NEW YORK, May 16.-The demand or the members of the Belmont-Morgan syndi cate for the payment of the balance of the gold due by them is explained thus: The members of the syndicate agreed to provide \$2 in gold for every dollar of bonds allotted to them. Three-quarters of the gold called for hall been paid in up to Monday last, when a demand was made for the remaining fourth, about \$15,000.000. This gold is being put into the subtreasury for counting and weighing, but will not bebond syndicate makes a demand for legal tender in exchange, which will likely be done after its exact value is determin by the subtreasury's count. It is stated by a member of the syndicate that it has imported about \$13,000,000 in gold. leaving \$10,500,000 still to be obtained from abroad, and until this gold is brought in the remaining half of the bonds due the syndicate under its contract will not be lelivered by the government. The syndicate cannot be compelled to import gold at the rate of more than \$3,500,000 monthly. It is understood that the treasury department will deliver to the syndicate the bonds or two.

still due it, in London, and the belief is that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, accompanied by other employes of that department, will leave for London next month to make the delivery of the bonds.

FIRE AT CONEY ISLAND. Hotels and Other Buildings Worth

\$250,000 Destroyed.

NEW YORK, May 16.-The west end of Coney island was visited by its annual conflagation to-day. The spread of the flames was accelerated by a strong south wind. Conrad Stubendord's three-story frame hotel, where most of the pugilists established their training quarters, was destroyed among the first buildings. The fire spread to a new two-story hotel and half a dozen small buildings adjoining it. They were Ferris wheel. Near the wheel was a small structure where a quantity of naphtha had been stored. This became ignited and four or five explosions followed, sending the crowd back. Another hotel on the west side of Surf avenue then succumbed to the flames. Altogether about one hundred buildings were either destroyed or greatly damaged and about a thousand people are thrown out of employment. The estimated damage is \$250,000. Sixty families, who were deprived of shelter by the fire, have taken refuge in the Scabeach Plaza, which s a large place of amusement. A man named Gallagher was overcome by the flerce heat of the fire. Assistance was asked for from the fire companies at Graves-Sheephead Bay, Unionville

MANY REBELS KILLED

CUBAN INSURGENTS ROUTED BY SPANISH SOLDIERS.

The Combined Forces of Gomez, Maced and Other Lenders of the Patriots Badly Defeated.

HAVANA, May 16 .- The Spanish forces have defeated the combined insurgent forces under Maceo. The insurgents lost three hundred killed and wound The battle took place late Monday in the neighborhood Jobito, near Guantanamo. The engagement lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning unti-5 o'clock in the afternoon, and resulted in a brilliant victory for the Spanish troops A detachment of four hundred soldiers attacked and fought bravely against two thousand insurgents, who were led by Gomez and the two Maceos, Rabi and Cartagena. The lieutenant colonel who led the Spanish force ordered his soldiers to open fire as the rebels advanced and fell furiously on the troops. Eventually the enemy surrounded the Spanish troops with a vastly superior force. Major Robles, on whom the command of the Spanish troops devolved when the lieutenant colonel was shot down, succeeded in holding his position and in repelling the attacks of the rebels. But the Spaniards were completely surrounded and it was necessary for a portion of the force to cut its way out in order to communicate with the base of supplies and obtain reinforcements. Major Garrido, at the head of ninety volnuteers, made brilliant dash into the insurgent lines and forced his way through the circle of fire which surrounded the troops. Shortly after Major Garrigo's volunteers had pierced the insurgent lines another detachment Spanish troops, under the command of Capain Bruzon, made an opportune flank attack on the rebels. The latter were taken by surprise and were thrown into confusion The two bodies of troops then united and made a combined attack on the rebels, who were compelled to retire with a loss of three hundred dead and wounded. Major Robles has gained the cross of San Fernandino for the brilliant manner in which he held his position against overwhelming numbers. The loss on the Spanish side was one doctor, our officers and eleven soldiers killed and thirty wounded

Later reports say the Spaniards lost captain, three lieutenants and eleven soldiers killed and thirty-one wounded. The rebel chiefs Tadela and Maceo are be lieved to have been killed. Periquito, Pedez and Cartagena were wounded. The insurgents retreated towards Sierra Canastacha-

Reforms Proposed by Campos. WASHINGTON, May 16.-Unofficial ports reaching here are to the effect that General Campos has advised the Spanish government to allow him to institute a series of reforms in Cuba as a means of bringing the rebeilion to an end. It is stated that the Spanish Minister of Colonial Affairs has approved the plan and that t will be put into execution at an early day. It was by such means that General Campos brought the former rebellion to an end. Spain was slow, however, in carrying out the promised plan of reform and it is claimed that some of the promises were never kept. This has stimulated the present outbreak. It is said that an offer of settlement at the present time in order to be acceptable to the rebel leaders would have to include autonomy, or home rule, for Cuba, expenditure of income from Cuban taxes on internal improvements instead of for Spanish war and naval expenses, amnesty to all engaged in the present uprising and the full execution of reforms promised in 1878. The conservative classes of Cuba are said to be anxious for such a settlement and the radical element, it is thought, is too much reduced by defeats to lose the opportunity of an honorable peace, assuring their personal safety.

Two Americans Released. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- A dispatch received by acting Secretary of State Uhl. from Consul Hyatt, at Santiago, Cuba, announces the satisfactory termination of the cases of Bolton and Richlieu, two American sailors found adrift in a small boat off the eastern coast of Cuba, and arrested and confined on the charge of being implicated in the rebellion. Consul Hyatt at once took up their defense and, after many weeks, he writes, under date of the 4th inst., that, upon his application, the Spanish officials have released the men unconditionally, and that he will ship them back to the United States at the first opportunity.

Trains Wrecked by Rebels.

BALTIMORE, May 16.-The steamer Mary Anning, from Santiago de Cuba, has ar rived. Captain Hartrifge reports that he left at Santiago three Spanish men-of-war. It was known the revolutionists were fighting close to the city. Several bridges on the railroad leading into Santiago had been burned and trains loaded with troops had been wrecked and many of the soldiers

Some Consolation to Gresham. MADRID, May 16.-Official assurances have been given to the United States authorities that the commarder of the Spanish gunboat which fired on the Allianca has not been promoted, as has been stated

in the American press within the last day

CHOSEN MODERATOR OF THE PRES-BYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Received the Votes of 300 Commissioners on the First Ballot, Over Half the Total Number Cast.

DR. MUTCHMORE'S SERMON

DUTY OF THE CHURCH, AS VIEWED BY THE RETIRING MODERATOR.

Parkhurst's Work Commended, but Imitators Warned Not to Go Too Far-Questions to Be Discussed.

PITTSBURG, May 16.-The great high court of the Presbyterians of the Norththe General Assembly-convered here this morning in the Third Presbyterian Church. The features of the day's proceedings were the sermon of the retiring moderator, Dr. Samuel A. Mutchmore, and the selection of his successor. The new moderator is Dr. Russell Booth, of New York. He was elected on the first ballot.

The 107th General Assembly was opene at 11 o'clock, with about six hundred commissioners in their seats, many of whom were young and unknown men. The Third church is well adapted to the purposes of the meeting, both in location and historic interest. Here in 1836 was held the convention and assembly which resulted in the disruption of the denomination. One of the greatest questions then was assembly control of missionary societies; the great question of this assembly is the assembly control of the theological seminaries. The old and Southern Presbyterian Church and when new school general assemblies met in Pit'sburg for the last time in November, 1869, twenty-four years ago. When they adjourned a union mass meeting was held in the Third Presbyterlan Church. It was a thanksgiving celebration and the event is commemorated in a beautiful mural tablet in the vestibule of the church. The Third Church was dedicated in November, 1868, so that the quarter centennial of the dedication may now be celebrated as well as the quarter centennial of the reunion

mass meeting. Among the prominent divines and laymen in attendance to-day at the opening were: Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D.; Rev. Joseph J. Lampe, Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, all from New York city; Elders James Yereance and George E. Sterry, also of New York; Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, of Brooklyn; General Beaver, of Bellefontaine Dr. Horace C. Hovey and Dr. Martin D. Kneeland, of Boston; Rev. D. Thomas C. Easton, Washington, D. C.; Rev. David H. Riddle, Baltimore; Rev. George W. Maxson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Dr. Alex, B. Morey, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. Jos. W. Clokey, New Albany, Ind.; Rev. Sanford G. Fisher, Cimarron, Indian Territory; Rev. John Calvin McClintock, Iowa; Dr. William N. Page, of Topeka, Kan.; Dr. John I. Blackburn, Ebenezer, Ky.; Dr. Maurice Waller, Transylvania, Ky.; Dr. George W. Barlow, of Flint, Mich.; Dr. James Todd, Lake Super-

The preliminary services were begun by prayer by Dr. Robert N. Adams, of Minneapolis, who was spoken of by the Western members for moderator. This was followed Ly scripture reading by Dr. Wm. N. Page, of Leavenworth, Kan., after music Dr. George Norcross, of Carlisle, Pa., read a passage from the scriptures, followed by prayer by Dr. W. H. Roberts, the stated

Dr. Mutchmore's Sermon. Rev. Dr. Mutchmore, the retiring moderator, then delivered his sermon, "The Labor and Signal Services of the Presbyterian Church." His text was Mark xiii. 34. He said, in part: The text introduces us to-day into the house of the Son of Man, who has taken a journey by His ascension into heaven; yet that He might be present with us, He has left an organized form of religious life, which He called His body-the church, the foundations of which He himself laid. He has so designed it in various departments that every servant may have his own work. Some portions of the superstructure have been thrown down, and in some places it appears like a castle in ruins. The work of rebuilding and restoring is constantly going on by His servants while faith discerns here and there that the walls of salvation are even now receiving their coping. The temporary transfer of authority to the church by our Lord carried with it definite instructions: (1) He left a letter, His Word; (2) An interpreter, His Spirit; (3) Divisions of labor, that every man should have his work. The proportion of the servants called must be equal to the growth of the church and the country, but the fact with us is that barely enough come from other denominations to replace the losses sustained by waste and death. "The typal form of our church can only be continued through the covenant line of heredity. A definite proportion of our ministry may come from the world, or from those that are afar off, or from other denominations not of the Presbyterian type. Let these supplies come into the family of the first born, and let us be thankful for them; but there must be enough born from the loins of the church to make it a family in typical likeness and identity, so as to properly absorb those received by adoption. The mission of the church is to educate the childhood of the Nation, God gave this country to Presbyterians when there were none to contest their fitness for

the position. But many of our colleges and parochial schools were allowed to per-"Who has this God-given heritage now? The Roman Catholies had the wisdom to grasp the opportunity which we threw away for State schools and colleges. Now we have set to work among the fragments through the board of aid for academies and colleges and to bring what opportunities we have left into use and observation. The church in history was 'The church that is in thine house.' In the first century, or into the second, it was more in the house than anywhere else. But the growth of the communities, states and empires has compelled the church to find shelter for her congregations, and so we, in our times, have initiated a great agency, the board of church erection. "This country is an estuary into which the sewage of the nation is pouring, filling the land with moral malaria from which the church can only save it by reaching the children. Anarchy has its antidote in the Sabbath school. Conspiracy can be strangled by saving the childhood of desperate foreigners. Children must be taught that love for Jesus Christ and for country are inseparable.

THE PURIFICATION OF CITIES. "There is no phase of work so important as more systematic effort in great cities. Cities are ulcers on the body politic, and the dangers in them to church and state are appalling. New York city has been, for years, in the talons of a vulture which has consumed as much of her vitals at night as grew by day. Robbed, debauched, trodden under foot of the behemoth of lust, that which the law could not do in that it was weak, was done under the lead of a Presbyterian minister. In the laudations over victory it should not be overlooked that the Presbyterian Church led the host, as she does in all times of national peril. But beneficent as this work has been it may become a snare, for min-isters should not give themselves to municipal reform any further than for the betterment of society through saving the souls of men. The church can supercede the ne-

cessity of municipal reform by increasing organized labor. Only in this way can we save ourselves from this untoward genera-

"If we shall conserve the liberties of the Nation, it will depend on the manner in which we use our stewardship. If the spirit of the gospel is not injected into the body politic we will perish. The very sinews of our power will become the means of our destruction. The ghastly skeletons of our national life will be tumbled into the com-

national life will be tumbled into the common ditch of dead empires.

"In Asia Minor the Mohammedans are seeking the word of God, but hiding it for fear of persecution. One bought the Scriptures in Spanish and learned the language that he might read it in safety. Another walked one hundred miles and paid \$1.50 for a copy, all he could spare from a year's work. India is not only a missionary field, but has prepared ministers of mercy for other fields. The foreign work is to us God's high school of patience, but it is worth all that it costs teaching us to master time by wearing it out.

by wearing it out.
"Another of the manifestations of divine power is God's call to women into every orm of mission work. She, like her Master, has waited long, and now in the fullness of time, the Lord in His house has appointed her work—a new extended sphere of servher work—a new extended sphere of service. In the circle of practical work the church has always been a loser in not using cheap labor. The Roman Catholic Church has been built up and sustained by it. We have more skilled labor going to waste for want of an opportunity than any other church. We do not plead for any particular mode of utilizing it, but for its use in the best way that the church can use in the best way that the church can devise. We have thousands of intelligent and godly women, single and widowed, with wealth and without it, who are looking hopelessly for something to do to take away the ennui of unoccupied existence, who would go into homes and institutions where they could do mission work. Such institutions are numerous in England and Germany and are managed by the most "The Methodist Church, even in its pov-

erty, was distinguished by an educated ministry. The standard ought to be high, but the cost of a highly-educated ministry in time, money and vital force must be considered. No church has so many educated laymen, gifted with ability to teach and eloquent in speech, who thirst to serve God, not as bushwhackers, but with the approval and authority of the presbytery. Why not examine them on the Scriptures, as interpreted by our standards, and license them? Shut the door to ordination all the tighter, as toward it there is a dangerous tendency by a class which is not qualified for it. If we had followed this New Testament example we should never have had the schism which resulted in the Cumberland Presby-terian Church. The utilization of lay labor is now agitating the min's of many in the the entire church extends the gospel call to its laymen, there will be only amazement that our eyes have been so long nolden to this obvious duty. "We have come now to the watch tower and the sentinel service, for the command to the porter is to watch. This is not an individual commission. For what I say I say unto all, watch. watch the signs times to fit us both for the the work and for the coming Lord. These are wonderful days in which we live. We These should thank God that we have come to the kingdom for such a time as this. The arms of God are around this generation and he has opened to us the doors of opportunity force of twenty centuries appears in the close of this one. As the century plant pours the strength of its hundred years nto the unfolding of its last hour, so we look for the outflashing glory of the nineteenth century, in its ending. We seem dready to hear the whirring of the wheels in the clock of destiny as it strikes out the present to bring in the more glorious future. The men of the next century will step upward from our graves' end, and in whatever else we may have failed, we will contribute this much to their preparation for the coming of the Son of man.

The sermon was closely listened to by the large audience. After the sermon the commissioners went to the Fourth-avenue Baptist Church, where lunch was served.

MODERATOR CHOSES. Dr. Robert Russell Booth Elected on

the First Ballot. The first business session of the General Assembly opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon with the committee on commissioners' report of the roll. Following this was the call for nominations for moderator. Gen. James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, took the floor to nominate Robert Russell Booth, of New York. He referred eloquently to the historical interests that attached to the Third church and the part in the cementing of the church that Dr. Booth had taken twentyfive years ago. Said he: "We want a man for moderator who believes that the Scriptures teach what man should believe. We want a man who believes in the government of the Presbyterian Church and believes that it should govern. He then named Dr. Booth for the office, and the nomination was greeted with cheers. Rev. Andrew C. Zenos, D. D., of Chicago, sec onded the nomination on behalf of Western contingent.

The Western commissioners were determined not to let the office of moderator go without a fight, and Dr. Samuel S Cryor, of Albert Lea, Minn., nominated Gen. Robert N. Adams, of Minneapolis. He referred to General Adams's brilliant military record, and to his thirty years' work in the church as a home missionary He was followed by Dr. Clarence W Backus, of Kansas City, who placed in nomination Dr. William N. Page, of Leavenworth, Kan. Dr. Backus entered a plea for the West in the choosing of a moderator, and based his claim on this ground Dr. George C. Pollock, of Litchfield, Minn., and Hon. E. E. White, L.L. D., of Columbus, O., spoke in behalf of Dr. Page, and Dr. J. J. Lampe, of New York, pressed the claims of Dr. Booth Nominations were then closed, and Isaac D. Frye, of Cincinnati, and H. T. Nash, St. Louis, were appointed tellers. The first ballot resulted as follows: Bootn. 300 Page, 165; Adams. 83; total, 548. On motion the election of Dr. Booth was made unanimous, and the new moderator was called to the platform and made a pleasing address. Dr. W. L. McEwan presented the new moderator with a handsome gavel made from olive wood in Jerusalem and sent to the assembly by the Pev. Edwin S. Wallace, a Prespyterian minister and United States consul to Jerusalem. ourned until to-morrow morning:

The following assistant clerks were then appointed, after which the assembly ad-Wm. Greenough, Philadelphia; Rev. John A. Ewalt, Columbus; Rev. W. P. Craig, Los Angeles; Rev. Chas. J. Deacon, Cedar Rapids, Mich. The first order of the day tomorrow will be the presentation of the report of the assembly committee on conference with theological seminaries. This is one of the most important questions to come before the assembly, and the report is awaited with interest. The report of the committee on Sabbath observance will also be presented to-morrow. This evening the Lord's supper was celebrated at the Third Commissioners from the West are rais-

ing an issue of exciting importance. They say the trouble is the home and foreign boards are "honeycombed with Briggsism, and, therefore, the people will not contrio ute. Some are in war paint, and are even gunning for secretaries, and may demand a reconstruction of the boards. Should such an issue be reached the seminary control question will be put in the background. The subject may come in connecton with the reports of the standing committees on the home and foreign boards. A unique feature of the sessions of the General Assembly of the two leading branches of the Presbyterian Church is that both bodies will discuss the question of control of theological seminaries conducted under their auspices, and that the trustees of the respective seminaries are reluctant to surrender control, as desired by the supreme bodies. The United Presbyterian Church has but two theological seminaries. They are located at Alle-gheny, Pa., and at Xenia, O. The Allegheny seminary directory has declined to surrender the property of the institution to the great assembly. The directory of the Xenia institution has not been heard from definitely, but it was stated last night that it was divided on the question. The seminary question will be the most important matter before the United Presbyterian Assembly, which convenes here on the 22d inst. It is the sentiment of the church at large, it is said, that the control of its educational schools should be mmediately under the direction of the General Assembly in the matter of teaching and the disposal of property interests. so far as they owe their existence to the members of the church and receive support from the United Presbyterian body hrough appropriations from the General

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS. Dr. C. R. Hemphill, of Louisville,

Assembly.

Chosen Moderator. DALLAS, Tex., May 16.-The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly began its annual meeting to-day. Two hundred and fifty commissioners from various synods were present. Dr. C. R. Hemphill, of Louis-

ville, was elected moderator. Rev. G. R. Matthews, D. D., of London. England, secretary of the Panpresbyterian Alliance, was introduced. He made a lengthy address on the objects of the alliance. After the address Dr. J. A. Lefevre introduced a resolution expressing the renewed fidelity and love of the assembly for the Panpresbyterian Alliance. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote. The regular order of business was then taken up.

Dr. S. H. Chester, of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the executive committee of

Dr. S. H. Chester, of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the executive committee of foreign missions, read his report, which embraced much reference to the war in Corea and the consequent interruption of missionary work in that country, China and Japan. Rev. F. M. Richardson, read the report of the executive committee of education for the ministry. Rev. Dr. J. F. Hazen, of Richmond, Va., presented the report of the committee on publication. Dr. Frederick K. Sampson, of Fredericksburg, Va., read the report of the Assembly's Home and School. This report closed the afternoon session.

Cumberland Presbyterians. MERIDIAN, Miss., May 16,-The sixtysixth annual convention of the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly convened in the City Hall here at 11 a. m. to-day. The retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. F. P. Earle, D. D., preached the opening sermon. His sermon was an able defense of the authenticity and divine inspiration of the Bible. He attacked with scholarly vigor the views of Dr. Briggs and others of the so-called higher critics. At 3 p. m., the roll of the assembly was called, 195 delegates responding to the first roll call. Others are oming on every train. Fifteen synods coming on every train. Fifteen synods and 126 Presbyteria are entitled to representation and if all come that are entitled to seats, the delegation will number 294. The vote for moderator resulted as follows: M. B. Dewitt, D. D., of Missouri, 96; Rev. S. M. Templeton, of Texas, 63; Hon. H. H. Buquo, of Tennessee, 27; R. M. Tinnon, D. D., of Illinois, 11. Before the second ballot was taken all other candidates were withdrawn and Dr. DeWitt was unanimously elected.

United Presbyterian Missions. CANNONSBURG, Pa., May 16.-The United Presbyterian board of home missions is in session in the Chartiers Church here with fifty-nine of the sixty-three members present. Rev. W. A. Spaulding, of Spokane, was chosen chairman and Rev. T. C. Mc-Kelvey, of New York city, was made assistant secretary. Dr. W. S. Owens, the general secretary, presented the needs of the fields. Application for aid aggregates \$82,800. The board will endeavor to limit the amount of appropriation to \$70,000. The applications are now being considered.

BANK OF VENEZUELA

HUGE FINANCIAL SCHEME IN WHICH AMERICANS ARE INTERESTED.

Minnesotans and New Yorkers to Be Granted a Valuable Monopoly by a South American Republic.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 16 .- It

said that President Crespo, of Venezuela, has evolved a scheme for the establishment of the Bank of Venezuela, in which American capital is to be heavily interested, and to which is to be intrusted the collection of taxes and duties. Donaid Grant, the Faribault, Minn., contractor, told the story to a Journal man before his recent departure for Caracas, under injunction of secrecy, which is now removed by a hint of the matter in yesterday's Washington dispatches. The bank is to have a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000, half of which is to be furnished by the Venezuelans and the balance by the Minnesota men and their Eastern backers in New York and Washington. The bank will have a complete monopoly of the collection of the taxes and duties for the entire country. In return it will have a contract under which it will be impossible for the government to draw out the sums paid in duties and in taxes except in small portions and after notice, the effect of which will be to keep the money in the bank for at least a year. It will have certain rights in the matter of State money, and other concessions will be granted. Among these will be control of government bond issues, something which the English have heretofore taken charge of. The Venezuelan Congress will adjourn or

June 15, and the charter for the bank will be granted before that time. It is expected that the bank will be running in a very short time, and that it will enter on the collection of duties at the earliest possible date. This change has been made n part by the action of Great Britain in levying on the revenues of Nicaragua. The officials of Venezuela desire to be protected from any similar move in so far as the tect them. President Crespo and his advisers were very anxious for Americans to take hold of the institution, and they wanted, above all, that the British should have no interest in the affair.

UNION OF POLICE CHIEFS.

Subjects Discussed and Recommenda-

tions Made at the Convention. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The convention of the Union of Police Chiefs to-day discussed methods of tracking criminals and of co-operation for keeping known outlaws under surveillance. There was much enthusiasm over the appearance of William A. Pinkerton, who addressed the convention, and who, with his brother, Robert Pinkerton, was elected to active membership in the union. The report of the committee on jail appliances and disinfectants was received, and action was taken looking to the adoption of Barnard's criminal cipher code, by means of which officers may have a general system of secret communication. On motion of Chief Seavery, of Milwaukee, a resolution was adopted that all municipalities in the United States and Canada having a population of five thou-sand or more send their chiefs of police and superintendents to the annual meetings and pay their expenses Mayor McClaugrey, of Pontiac, Mich. who attends as proxy for the Chicago chief, spoke of the Bertillion system of identification of prisoners, and also recommended the establishment of a national bureau for the identification of criminals in connection with the Department of Justice. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the next Congress for the passage of a bill to establish such a bureau. Chief Deitsch, of Cincinnati, advocated the enforcement of military discipline in the forces, and denounced the interference of political influences in police matters. The office of vice president was created, and Chief Connelly, of Atlanta,

This afternoon the chiefs were given a steamboat excursion to Mount Vernon. CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Heated Discussion in the Knights of America Convention.

OMAHA, Neb., May 16 .- At the forenoon session of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America delegate Fieney, of New York, sprung a surprise in the form of a resolution inviting members of the Young Men's Institute to join the Catholic Knights. This was followed by a resolution of delegate O'Keefe, of New Mexico, asking the Young Men's Institute and kindred Catholic societies to make a formal proposition to be merged into the Catholic Knights of America. A redhot fight was averted by referring the resolutions to the committee on laws. This is another feature of the fight for the amalgamation of all Catholic societies. Mr. McFeeney, of New York, offered a resolution inviting the Atlantic jurisdiction of the Young Men's Institute, especially those who have embraced the insurance feature, to affiliate with the Knights, the invitation being extended because of the expressed belief of Grand Mas-ter Rives that a combination of the Young Men's Institute with the Catholic Knights of America would be mutually advantageous. It is said on good authority that the question of admitting women to membership will be revived to-morrow.

Supreme Council Royal Areanum. ST. LOUIS, May 16 .- The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum went into executive session to-day. The first three days of the session will be devoted to the reception of petitions and memorials from the various grand councils, the transaction of routine usiness and the apportionment of work to

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST GREEN-HUT AND NELSON MORRIS.

The Ex-President and Ex-Director of the Distilling Company Accused of Squandering Its Money.

\$500,000 LOST BY THE TRUST

ATTEMPT TO MAKE GOOD THE AMOUNT BY ISSUE OF BONDS.

Alleged Duplicity in Various Financial Transactions-The Allegations Made by Receiver McNulta.

CHICAGO, May 16.-The culmination of the charges against J. B. Greenhut, expresident of the Whisky Trust, and some of his associates, was reached this evening in a bill filed in the United States Circuit Court by receiver John B. McNulta, Green. hut and Nelson Morris are accused of having used the funds of the Trust for outside speculations of a personal character, in which they met with a loss of \$500,000. Then, to make good the losses, they are charged with having conspired to secure the assent of the board of directors of the Trust to the issuance of bonds in the summer of 1893; that they sold \$1,000,000 of the bonds at 50 cents on the dollar, appropriated the proceeds to make up their losses in speculations and secured possession of \$800,000 of the bonds so issued at the 50cent valuation 'n order to "milk" the Trust for the other 50 cents of the dollar, thus giving them a profit of \$400,000 on the transaction, besides securing the payment of their losses in speculations. The character

Besides Greenhut and Morris there are other defendants to the bill, ex-directors William N. Hobart and J. Walter Freiberge of Cincinnati, Louis Maddux, Hobart's parte ner and Julius Frieberg. Walter's brother, and the Central Trust Company, of New York, All but the Trust Company are charged with duplicity in the bond trans-

The bill alleges that at a special meeting of the board of directors of the old trust in Chicago on May 17, 1893, a resolution was adopted providing for the issuance of bonds at 6 per cent. interest, payable in twenty years, to the amount of \$8,000,000-\$2,500,000 of the bonds to be placed with the Central Trust Company of New York as security for the payment of rebate claims. Several months preceding the date of the meeting, owing to a vast speculation upon the Stock Exchange to meet losses in-curred, Messrs. Greenhut, Morris and Hobart, it is claimed in the bill, had used a large amount of the funds of the trust without the authority of the board o directors. Their losses amounted to about \$500,000, and the receiver alleges that the financial condition of the trust was greatly impaired thereby. Greenhut and Morris, the bill alleges, then conspired to enrich themselves by purchasing a large amount of the bonds at a reduced price, and without the knowledge of the other members of the board of directors. They induced Herman Schaffner & Co., bankers, of Chicago, on May 29, 1893, to submit a bid for the purchase of \$1,000,000 of the bonds at 50 cents on the dollar. While the bid was made in the name of the banking firm, the receiver alleges that it was, in fact, made for the benefit and on behalf of Greeenhut and Morris. On May 30 the board of directors accepted the offer of Herman

PLANS CHANGED BY DEATH. On June 2, Herman Schaffner met his death by drowning in the lake and the bank of which he was the head, made an assignment the day following. It then became necessary to abandon the purchase of the bonds through the firm of Counselman & Day, of Chicago, "with and through whom many of the said speculations had heretofore been carried on" to submit a similar proposition to the board of directors, On June 5 this was done. At the suggestion of President Greenhut, owing to the fact that the bonds could not be secured for ready delivery, the board voted to empower the president to make a contract with the firm of Counselman & Day to deliver the bonds when ready and to make a note for the amount of the purchase of the \$800,000 of bonds, which the firm proposed to make at 50 cents on the do On June 9 Counselman & Day paid to the president and treasurer of the trust, the latter officer being Hobart, the sum of \$197,444.44 by check; \$1,555.56 was retained as interest accrued and \$1,000 as commis The other \$200,000 necessary to make up the \$400,000 was paid by the return and cancel-lation of a note of that amount made by Treasurer Hobart to Counselman & Day on May 12, five days before the board of directors was ask to grant the issuance of the bonds. That note, the receiver alleges was part of the losses incurred by the stock speculations of the preceding November, December, January and February; that it presented a number time to time to cover losses and which were inally merged into one note of \$200,000. In September, 1893, Mr. Greenhut, as president, and Hobart, as treasurer, sold to Morris \$75,000 of the bonds for \$37,-500. On Oct. 11, 1886, Greenbut and Morris sold to Maddox & Hobart, of Cincinnati, \$75,000 of the bonds for \$37,500, the ayment being made by a note of the trust, held by the firm. Hobart, the treasurer, being a member of the firm. On the same date \$50,000 of the bonus were sold to J. Walker Freiberg, of Cincinnati, for \$25,000, the latter also being a director of the trust it that time.

The receiver declares that any and all of such sales to said directors was contrary to the obligation of their trust as officials and was made without the knowledge of the other members of the company, or the consent of the directors. None of the proceeds, the receiver alleges, was ever applied to the use of the Distilling and Cattle-feeling Company. The receiver avers that the Day are held and owned by Nelson Morris; that the \$75,000 of bonds sold to Morris are still held by him; that the \$75,000 of bonds sold to Maddox and Hobart are still held by them jointly and the \$50,000 worth purchased by J. Walter Freiberg are held by him and his brother Julius Freiberg. The 2,500,000 of bonds deposited with the Central Loan and Trust Company, as security for the rebates, are still in the possession of

the trust company. The receiver prays that the court enjoint all of the defendants from disposing of the bonds to other parties; that they be required to answer, and that an accounting be had; that any amount of the bonds ascertained to be owing by the trust be paid for at the purchase price of 50 cents on the dollar, and that the balance of the bonds be canceled by the court. The receiver recites that he is desirous of winding up the affairs of the trust and wishes to sell its property and make a distribution to the stockholders. He sets forth that of the \$2,500,000 of bonds deposited with the trust company in New York, a settlement of the matter is nearing completion, that all claims have been made, and the item of rebate claims is about \$400,000, and that many of these will be disputed by the receiver. President Rice, of the reorganized Whisky Frust, presided over a brief meeting at the Northern Hotel this afternoon. No

business was transacted and an adjourn-

ment was taken until to-morrow at 3:30.

Cattle Fed at Distilleries. PEORIA, Ill., May 16.-The report of the State Senate committee against feeding of distillery slop to cattle is received with mingled indigation and amusement in this city, which is the center of that industry and where as many as 25,000 head of cattle have been fed at distilleries at one time, When corn was high, as much as 13 cents a bushel was paid for slop and the contract price with Nelson Morris at distilling and cattle feeding houses is six cents. To prohibit feeding of the cattle would largely reduce the revenue and profits of the dis-tilleries, and Walter Barker, manager of the Peoria distilleries of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, said to-day it would drive the distilling business out of the State. He stated that slop feeding had mmered at now for five years and in his